

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the application are respectfully requested in view of the amendments and remarks herewith, which place the application into condition for allowance. The present response is being made to facilitate prosecution of the application.

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS AND FORMAL MATTERS

Claims 1-13 and 23-29 and 31 are pending in this application. While no claims are amended hereby, a copy of the claims is provided for the convenience of the Examiner.

Claims 34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 first paragraph as allegedly lacking written description. Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 13, 23, 25-27, and 31-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph for allegedly being indefinite. Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 or §103 over International Pat. Pub. No. WO 01/25522 to Noelle (“Noelle”); U.S. Pat. Pub 2002/01606851 is cited for the translation. Claims 23, 25-27, 31, 32 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 or §103 over U.S. Pat. No. 5,857,497 to Gassier (“Gassier”). Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 or §103 over U.S. Pat. No. 6,074,966 to Zlatkus (“Zlatkus”). Claims 2-4, 6-8, 13 and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Noelle in view of Gassier. Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gassier in view of International Pat. Pub. No. WO 01/88261 to Strandqvist (“Strandqvist”). Claims 2-4, 6-8, 13 and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Zlatkus in view of Gassier. Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

§103 over Strandqvist in view of U.S. Pat. No. 3, 790,438 to Lewis ("Lewis"). Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,142,752 to Greenway ("Greenway") in view of either Noelle, Zlatkus, or U.S. Pat. No, 5,915,422 to Fagerholm ("Fagerholm"). Claims 2-4, 6-8, 13 and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Greenway in view of either Noelle, Zlatkus, of Fagerholm, and further in view of Gassier. Claims 23, 25-27 and 31 are rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,883,022 to Elsener ("Elsener") in view of any one of U.S. Patent No. 3,884,630 to Schwartz ("Schwartz") or U.S. Patent No. 4,104,814 to Whight ("Whight"). For the reasons given below, Applicants traverse and respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections.

II. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 first paragraph as allegedly lacking written description. At page 3 the Office Action alleges that the recitation of "200 psi" lacks written description support. As was discussed during the prior interview, and explained in the prior response: column 2 line 25 to column 4, line 3 of U.S. Patent 6,163,943 (the '943 patent") is incorporated by reference at paragraph 12 of the published application. The '943 patent in turn refers to CA patent no 841,938 (see '943 patent at col. 3, lines 54-56). Applicants also submitted U.S. 4,967,456, of record in the present application. **The evidence shows that hydroentangling apparatuses "jetting water supplied at pressures of 200 to 2000 pounds per square inch (psi)." CA 841,938. (See also US 4,967,456: "First and second stage enhancement is preferably effected by columnar fluid jets which impact the fabric at pressures**

within the range of 200 to 3000 psi and impart a total energy to the fabric of approximately 0.10 to 2.0 hp-hr/lb.”)

Applicants also noted that that as such properties are well known, stating.

As explained in the Background of '943 Patent "Hydroentangling or spunlacing is a technique introduced during the 1970'ies [sic], see e g CA patent no. 841 938." Hence there is ample support for the amendments with respect to such properties with or without incorporating the above-noted documents by reference into the present specification. (See *Falkner v. Inglis*, 79 USPQ2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 2006), showing the recitation of known structure is not required under 112, and indeed, such recitation is disfavored: "Indeed, the forced recitation of known sequences in patent disclosures would only add unnecessary bulk to the specification. Accordingly we hold that where, as in this case, accessible literature sources clearly provided, as of the relevant date, [claimed structure], satisfaction of the written description requirement does not require either the recitation or incorporation by reference.")

In response, the Examiner's admits the above-incorporated patents' disclosure, but responds, "Applicant's argument is not persuasive because although it may have been known option to use the claimed pressure of at least 200 psi, there is no evidence that the liquid jetted from the claimed invention was at a pressure of at least 200 psi." Office Action, page 23. The statement is not well-taken. The above-recited language describes the well-known operation of hydroentangling machines. Hydroentangling apparatuses jet water at pressures within the range of 200 to 3000 psi, the incorporated references expressly state this, and Applicants have more than proved that this is common knowledge to the ordinarily skilled artisan. Thus the assertion that there is no written description support for such a recitation is clear error, and represents a fundamental misapplication of the law of written description.

Claims 1-2, 4, 6-8, 13, 23, 25-27, and 31-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph for allegedly being indefinite. At page 3, the Office Action alleges the recitation is indefinite, citing as an example variables of time and pressure. As explained in the prior response, ordinarily skilled artisans are well aware of the mechanical properties and structural strength required for reflecting liquid jetted from a hydroentangling apparatus, and the claims cover this. Again, **the evidence shows that hydroentangling apparatuses “jetting water supplied at pressures of 200 to 2000 pounds per square inch (psi).” CA 841,938. (See also US 4,967,456: “First and second stage enhancement is preferably effected by columnar fluid jets which impact the fabric at pressures within the range of 200 to 3000 psi and impart a total energy to the fabric of approximately 0.10 to 2.0 hp-hr/lb.”)** Applicants are not claiming a particular combination of variables, nor is this required by law.

Applicants also note that note that in the spirit of advancing prosecution, Applicants added new claims 33 and 35 which positively recite that the water from a hydroentangling apparatus is at a pressure of at least about 200psi. Thus these claims expressly recite the feature. Rejection of such a recitation as indefinite is in error.

The Office Action’s response at page 23 is: “Applicant’s argument is not persuasive because although it may have been known to use a specific total energy and a specific time, said features are not recited in the rejected claims.” The Office Action’s position appears to be that unless a specific total energy and time is recited in the claim, the claim is indefinite. This is in error. The rejection is predicated on the belief, despite all the evidence provided above and throughout prosecution to the contrary, that an ordinarily skilled artisan would find indefinite or ambiguous a recitation that expressly

recites a structural requirement of all hydroentangling fabrics -- namely that they reflect liquid jetted from a hydroentangling apparatus. The argument requires that an ordinarily skilled artisan not understand what a hydroentangling fabric is, which is absurd.

Indeed, it is noted that the recitations were only added as a concession to the Office Action to clarify the inherent mechanical properties that are clear to ordinarily skilled artisans. Further recitations of the known and well understood attributes of hydroentangling fabrics and apparatuses would only clutter the claim with more unnecessary verbiage.

The Office Action rejects claims 33 and 35 for being in a Markush format, citing the reference to properties where the flat filament is not present. The Office Action states: “[I]t is not clear if some or all or none of the other variables are the same. For example, materials, structure, element size, and or/density.”

At page 24 the Office Action repeats the contention: “[I]t is not clear if all the other variables are the same between the two scenarios. For example, materials, structure, element size, and or/density.” As referred to in the prior response, the claims clearly recite a number of mechanical and structural properties, all of which described in the specification, which expressly claim the unexpected advantages and superior properties of the claimed flat filaments in hydroentangling support fabrics. Applicants urge they are amply clear to an ordinarily skilled artisan, and the Office Action’s reference to “other variables” are not required, nor even germane to, the definiteness requirement of 112.

Indeed, each member of the group clearly articulates an improved feature that is directly attributable to the structure of a flat filament replacing a non-flat one, regardless of all the other variables.

III. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER NOELLE

Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under §102 or §103 over Noelle. The claims recite: "a hydroentangling support fabric having the mechanical properties and structural strength to reflect liquid jetted from the hydroentangling apparatus and comprising flat filaments, wherein said support fabric is in a continuous loop or made endless."

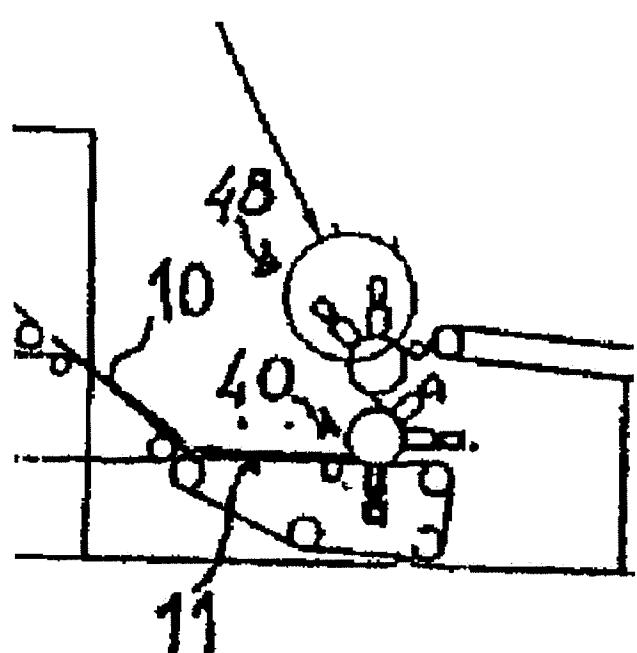
The Office Action cites Figure 2, paragraph [0092] against the above-cited recitation. The cited section, however, shows the fabric is not a support fabric. Noelle states:

[0091] The web thus compacted and wetted is subjected to the action of two hydraulic injectors projecting water jets with a diameter of 120 microns at increasing velocities of 78 and 94 m/s, the water jets being spaced 1.2 mm from one another.

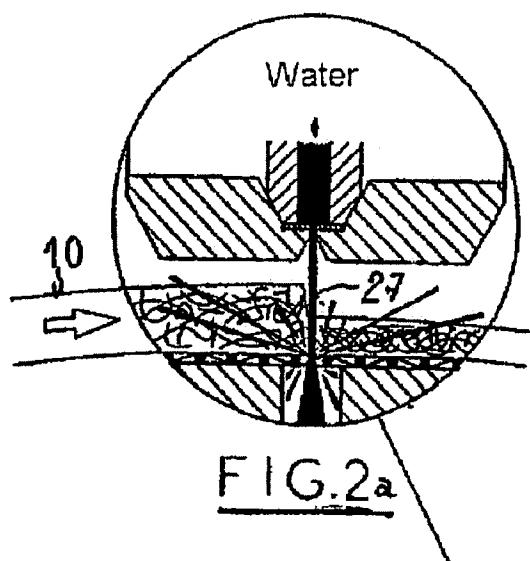
[0092] The web is then introduced to the assembly designated by the general reference (48), which comprises a **second cylinder covered with a coarse cloth** consisting of 9 wires per centimeter, made of bronze, with a rectangular cross section with sides of 0.3 mm by 6.64 mm in the warp direction and of 9 wires per centimeter, likewise made of bronze, with a diameter of 0.46 mm in the weft direction.

[0093] Two hydraulic injectors are arranged above this **cylinder**. They project onto the web water jets with a diameter of 120 microns at velocities of 100 m/s, the jets being spaced 0.5 mm from one another.

Emphasis added. The Figure shows the "second cylinder 48" as follows:



And in close up as follows:



As the figures show, the fabric is not a support fabric in a continuous loop or made endless, which an ordinarily skilled artisan would understand to be fabric or a belt. Rather it is a cloth covering for a cylinder. It is the drum that is supporting the non-woven web (see also claim 1 of Noelle: "producing a fibrous web...subjecting the

moistened and compressed web to a bonding treatment by means of water jets acting at least against one of its faces, **the web being supported by a rotary drum....")**

Emphasis added.

As an example of what an ordinarily skilled artisan would understand as a **support fabric** for a hydroentangling apparatus, Figure 3 item 12 of the present application shows that the support fabric itself supports the web:

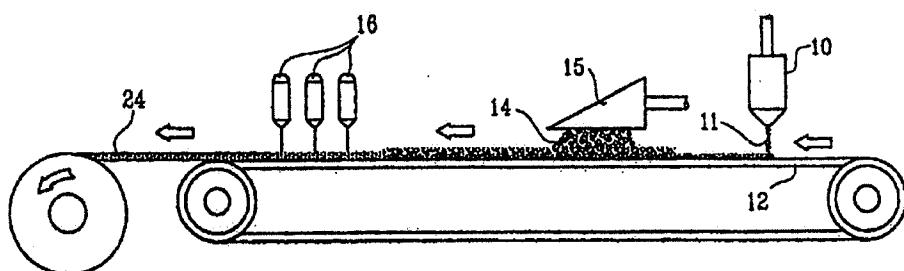


FIG. 3

And as explained in paragraph [0026] of the present application: " The hydroentangling support fabrics of the present invention may be applied in a hydroentangling system such as that shown in FIG. 3 , which is described in detail in U.S. Pat. No. 6,163,943 as FIG. 1, at column 2, line 25 to column 4, line 3. When employed in a system such as that shown in FIG. 3, **the fabric of the invention would be formed into a continuous belt** and the belt would take the place of wire 12." Emphasis added.

Thus an ordinarily skilled artisan would not regard a hydroentangling support fabric to be Noelle's fabric covering for a cylinder, even under the broadest reading of that term, as Noelle's fabric serves no support function.

As Applicants explained in detail in the prior response, an ordinarily skilled artisan would understand that "when employed in a system such as that shown in FIG.

3, the fabric of the invention would be formed into a continuous belt and the belt would take the place of wire 12." See paragraph [0026] of the present application. Thus an ordinarily skilled artisan would not regard a hydroentangling support fabric to be Noelle's fabric covering for a cylinder, even under the broadest reading of that term, as Noelle's fabric serves no support function.

The Office Action responds by stating (1) this attempts to import limitations of the specification into the claim and (2) the recitation is an intended use because Noelle's fabric is inherently able to be used as the claimed fabric. Both statements are in error.

With respect to the first point, the claim recites a "hydroentangling support fabric... wherein said support fabric is in a continuous loop or made endless." The Federal Circuit's en banc decision in *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 75 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2005) expressly recognized that the USPTO employs the 'broadest reasonable interpretation' standard.... The broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999)." MPEP §2111. The broadest reasonable construction rubric standard "...does not give the PTO an unfettered license to interpret claims to embrace anything remotely related to the claimed invention. Rather, claims should always be read in light of the specification and teachings in the underlying patent." *In re Suitco Surface* (CAFC 2009-1418) (Decided April 14, 2010). The specification shows that an ordinarily skilled artisan would simply not read hydroentangling support fabric... wherein said support fabric is in a continuous loop or made endless" to cover a covering for a cylinder. Indeed, the term "hydroentangling support fabric" is understood to be a belt.

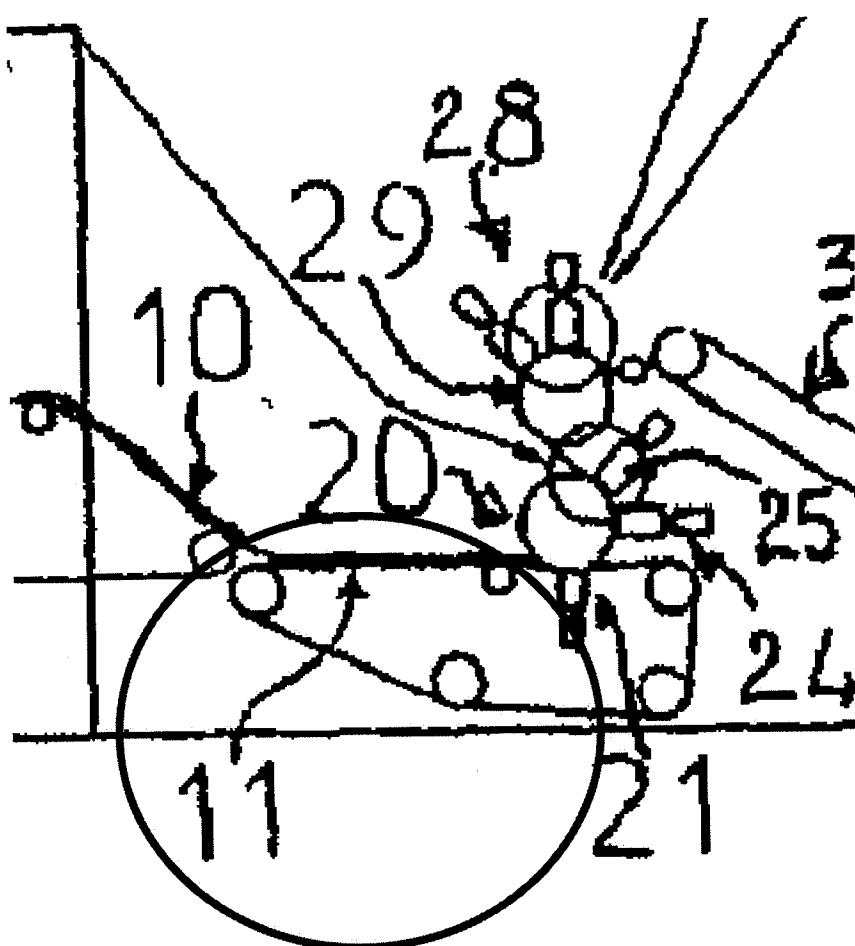
As an ordinarily skilled artisan would appreciate, a cloth drum cover is not a hydroentangling support fabric for a hydroentangling apparatus. Indeed, this is the teaching of Noelle itself. At paragraphs [0053]-[0055], Noelle states:

[0053] At the exit of the zone for shaping the web (10), the latter is transferred onto a **porous conveyer belt** (11) consisting, for example, of an endless cloth which is produced from synthetic monofilament, in particular from polyester, and which has a porosity of between 30 and 60%, that is to say a ratio between the solid areas and the empty areas of between 30 and 60%, preferably around 50%.

[0054] **This porous support** (11) is associated, in a way similar to the teachings of FR-A-2 730 246, with an assembly for treatment by water jets, making it possible, on the one hand, to ensure the compression and wetting of the web (10) formed and, on the other hand, to subject this web to the action of racks of water jets. Such an assembly comprises essentially a rotary cylindrical drum designated by the general reference (20), in bearing contact against the surface of the conveyer belt (11).

[0055] A first rack of water jets (21) is arranged below **the support** (11) and makes it possible to carry out the prewetting of the web (10). This rack is arranged at a distance of between 70 and 100 mm from the porous support (11) and forms a water curtain making it possible to wet the compressed web and bringing about a first slight intermingling of the web.

Support (11) is shown at Figure 1 as follows:



As Noelle itself proves, ordinarily skilled artisans distinguish a support fabric, which takes the form of a belt, from a covering for a drum. As such, and ordinarily skilled artisan would not interpret the term "hydroentangling support fabric," to include a covering for a drum, even adopting the broadest reasonable construction of that term uninformed by the specification, much less when read in light of the specification.

As for the second point, it is also off base as the term "hydroentangling support fabric" is a specific kind of fabric, and hence represents structure. This situation is analogous to that in *Corning Glass Works v. Sumitomo Electric*, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1962, 1966 (Fed. Cir. 1989). In that case the court held that the use of the term "optical waveguide" did not merely state a purpose or intended use. Rather, it gave "life and

meaning" to the claim and provided a further positive limitation to the invention claimed. The court, in making its determination, looked to the entire patent to determine and gain an understanding as to what the inventors actually invented and intended to encompass by the claim. The court noted that "[t]o read the claim in light of the specification indiscriminately to cover all types of optical fibers would be divorced from reality."

Here, as has been amply shown throughout prosecution, hydroentangling support fabrics are very specific fabrics. The claim requires a hydroentangling support fabric, which ultimately forms a belt. This is not an "intended use;" this is what it is. To interpret the term "hydroentangling support fabric" to embrace a cloth covered rotary drum is divorced from reality, and actively ignores all the evidence of record showing such differences.

Also the Office Action's charge that a cloth on a rotary drum is "inherently" capable of being used as a hydroentangling fabric has no basis. The Office Action bases this on the fact that fabric withstands liquid jettisoned from a hydroentangling apparatus. However Noelle states:

[0092] The web is then introduced to the assembly designated by the general reference (48), which comprises a second cylinder covered with a coarse cloth consisting of 9 wires per centimeter, made of bronze, with a rectangular cross section with sides of 0.3 mm by 6.64 mm in the warp direction and of 9 wires per centimeter, likewise made of bronze, with a diameter of 0.46 mm in the weft direction.

[0093] Two hydraulic injectors are arranged above this cylinder. They project onto the web water jets with a diameter of 120 microns at velocities of 100 m/s, the jets being spaced 0.5 mm from one another.

As the drum supports the woven web, it cannot be said that it is inherent that the cloth placed thereon, as opposed to the drum, that allows the wires to withstand the

jets. Moreover, there is simply no basis for asserting that the cloth could or should be pulled off the rotary drum and made to act as a hydroentangling support fabric.

For these reasons, the rejection over Noelle fails under §§ 102 and 103. Applicants thus suggest requesting reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections on this basis.

IV. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER GASSIER

The Office Action rejects claims 23, 25-27, 31-32, 35 and 36 under §102, or in the alternative, under §103, over Gassier. Claim 23 recites:

An improved hydroentangling support fabric in a **hydroentangling apparatus** for production of a hydroentangled nonwoven product, the improvement comprising:

said hydroentangling support fabric in the hydroentangling apparatus having the mechanical properties and structural strength to reflect liquid jetted from the hydroentangling apparatus and comprising flat filaments, wherein said support fabric is in a continuous loop or made endless.”

The claim requires: An improved hydroentangling support fabric in a **hydroentangling apparatus** ...**said hydroentangling support fabric in the hydroentangling apparatus.”** As discussed throughout the prosecution history, Gassier discloses a **dryer fabric for a papermaking machine.** Thus at no point does Gassier disclose a hydroentangling support fabric in a **hydroentangling apparatus.** As Gassier lacks a recited feature of the claim, the reference fails to support a *prima facie* case under 102.

As for 103, first, as amply laid out in the prior responses, a dryer fabric for a papermaking machine has different structure than a hydroentangling fabric. This is

shown not only by Gassier, but by the references with which the Office Action has attempted to combine Gassier throughout prosecution.

Moreover, the inclusion of "said hydroentangling support fabric in the hydroentangling apparatus" in the body of the claim from the preamble was done in part to clarify that the claimed fabric is indeed a hydroentangling support fabric, and also as the Office Action indicated during a previous interview that such a recitation would bring the claim more in line with claim 1, which the in the prior interview in this case the Office Action and Supervisory Office Action suggested that if Applicants could cite evidence as to the advantages of the claimed flat filaments in hydroentangling support fabrics, Applicants would be "headed in the right direction." The Office Action has not addressed this evidence, but has merely charged inherency, despite these showings. Applicants will respectfully urge that Applicants have more than rebutted the charge that dryer fabrics necessarily and inherently have the same structure as hydroentangling fabrics.

To reiterate, for evidentiary support of the unexpected advantages of the claimed flat filaments in hydroentangling support fabrics, Applicants refer to the quoted specification from the prior response, which shows the many advantages of flat filaments in hydroentangling support fabrics over hydroentangling support fabrics without this structure, including:

- a weave thickness T' that is smaller than the thickness T , wherein T represents a thickness without said flat filaments;
- a weave of more resistant to water flow in a direction perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the plane in which a plurality of CD monofilaments lie;
- structure that reduces entangling of fibers to the fabric surface;
- improved MD/CD tensile ratios as compared to a fabric without said flat filaments; and

- improved release of the fiber web from the hydroentangling fabric after entangling.

As discussed during the prior interview and in the prior responses, in view of the many superior properties achieved by the flat filaments as compared to hydroentangling support fabrics without the flat filaments as evidenced by the specification, Applicants urge that this is an ample demonstration of the unexpected results of the claimed hydroentangling support fabric including flat filaments. See MPEP 716.02(a).

In response to this evidence, at page 24, the Office Action simply states that there is no structural between the claims, treating the recitation of a hydroentangling apparatus as “an intended use.” This is in error, as the claims require the hydroentangling apparatus. Thus the 102 rejection must fail on this basis.

The Office Action also states that Applicants argued, “Gassier fails to teach or suggest the claimed fabric because the fabric is not in the location currently claimed (in a hydroentangling apparatus). The Office Action’s characterization of Applicants remarks is not well-taken.

Applicants have submitted extensive evidence as to the differences between hydroentangling support fabrics and apparatuses and dryer fabrics in papermaking, clearly demonstrating that they are not “substantially identical.” Applicants have also detailed the unexpected advantages flat filaments add to the hydroentangling process, which has nothing to do with dryer fabrics. The Office Action has never addressed these showings in any substantive fashion, but instead has merely reasserted the improper “inherency” and “intended use” arguments. At page 7, the Office Action also inexplicably refers to “product-by-process” claims. Flat filaments are structures, not a process. A hydroentangling apparatus is an apparatus, not a process.

For these reasons, the rejection over Gassier fails under §§ 102 and 103.

Applicants thereby request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections on this basis.

V. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER ZLATKUS

Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under §102 or §103 over Zlatkus. Zlatkus has no disclosure of flat filaments. Column 2, lines 32-52, column 3, lines 21-29, cited by the Office Action, states:

Turning to FIG. 1, a pictorial representation of the layering format necessary to practice the present invention illustrated by several examples. Two wood pulp fiber layers are shown on top of a foam layer utilizing either open or closed cell foam. In the diagrams, two layers of wood pulp tissue of 20 grams/m² were combined, although a single layer of 40 grams/m² provides the same or similar end products. In example 2, **flat wire 10 is utilized as a backing in the hydroentanglement process to provide a bearing surface for water jets 20 to work three separate constitute layers of the material.** In example 4, the same two layers of wood pulp fabric are utilized against a third layer of a suitable foam utilizing a **medium knuckle wire 12** as a bearing surface against which water jets 20 work the material for hydroentanglement. Good results have also been obtained by utilizing the same layering of material as shown in example 6 utilizing **high knuckle wire 14** to provide courser texturing of the final product. It is also possible to layer wood pulp fabric on either side of the center layer of suitable foam material as shown in example 8 against flat wire 16 to produce a useful composite.

The description contrasts “flat wire” backing as against “medium-knuckle wire” and “high-knuckle wire.” These descriptions, however, do not refer to the shape of the wire, but rather, to the configuration of the wire in the fabric. This is clear in Figure 1, as shown below:

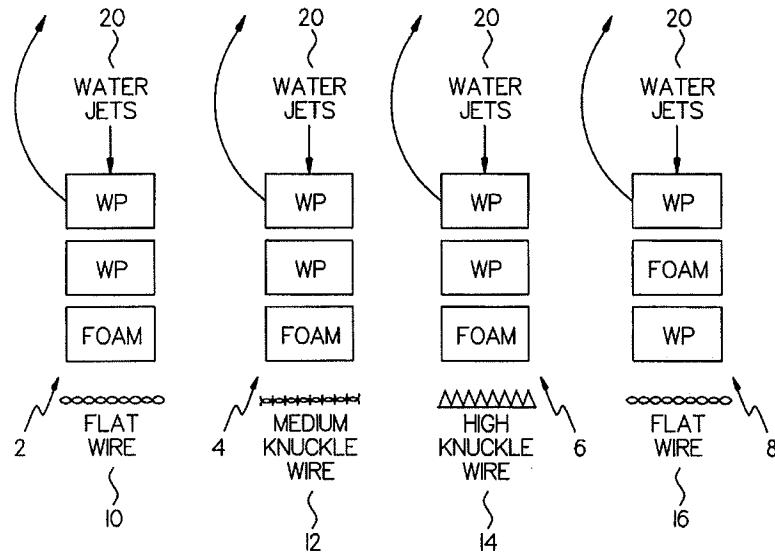


Fig-1

As can be seen, the flat wire 10 has a substantially knuckle-free surface, or "flat" surface, as compared to the medium knuckles on the medium knuckle wire, and the high knuckles on the high knuckle wire. Thus the "**flat wire 10 is utilized as a backing in the hydroentanglement process to provide a bearing surface for water jets 20**" refers not to the shape of the wire itself, but refers to the bearing surface provided. A flat wire the name of the flat surface, the medium knuckle wire is the name of the surface with medium knuckles, and a high knuckle wire is the name of the surface with high knuckles.

As the Figures show, the flatness and the knuckle sizes are not a function of the shape of the wire filament itself, but rather, how the mesh of the wire is formed. **The Examples of Zlatkus support this, as the Examples all refer to mesh stainless steel, and do not indicate that the wire should be anything but conventional round wire.**

As such the reference fails to disclose a “**hydroentangling support fabric...comprising flat filaments,’ as required by the claims. As Zlatkus lacks a recited feature of the claim, the reference fails to support a *prima facie* case under 102.**

As for 103, first, as amply laid out and evidenced in the prior responses and above, the claimed flat filaments provide unexpected advantages over hydroentangling support fabrics without this structure. These advantages have not been addressed.

The Office Action cites column 3 lines 21-29 of Zlatkus which states:

It is believed by the inventor that by the utilization of open or closed cell foams in the hydroentanglement process, the embedded fibers from the fibrous layers are locked into the cell structure and are less easily dislodged due to a tortious path through the “z” direction, and the cell pour size reduction. **Modification of the backing wire as shown in FIG. 1 assist in producing different textures or patterns as might be desirable in different applications.**

As is clear, most of the paragraph refers to a foam. The sentence that refers to the backing wire has a very broad suggestion of modifying the backing wire to produce different patterns or textures. This does not, however, suggest the very specific advantages of flat wire or provide any motivation therefor. To the contrary, as Figure 1's variations of backing wire to produce different textures change the **configuration of the mesh or surface formed by the wire**. For example, Zlatkus states: “...as shown in example 6 utilizing **high knuckle wire 14 to provide courser texturing of the final product.**” Col. 2, lines 49-50, cited above. Nothing in Zlatkus indicates that an ordinarily skilled artisan would or should use a different shaped filament, much less the claimed “flat filament” to effect such a modification.

At page 25, the Office Action Applicants' argument is not persuasive because "limitations from the specification are not read into the claims," stating the claim "does not recite a flat cross-sectional shape." This new, heretofore unrevealed interpretation of the claims in a Final Office Action is not well-taken. During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. The Federal Circuit's en banc decision in *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 75 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2005) expressly recognized that the USPTO employs the 'broadest reasonable interpretation' standard.... The broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999)." MPEP §2111. The broadest reasonable construction rubric standard "...does not give the PTO an unfettered license to interpret claims to embrace anything remotely related to the claimed invention. Rather, claims should always be read in light of the specification and teachings in the underlying patent." *In re Suitco Surface* (CAFC 2009-1418) (Decided April 14, 2010).

The claims expressly recite: "a hydroentangling support fabric having the mechanical properties and structural strength to reflect liquid jetted from the hydroentangling apparatus and comprising flat filaments." Thus the claim requires the filaments be flat. To interpret this claim to include a fabric that does not include flat filaments is an unreasonable interpretation. As shown by the prior response, Zlatkus's flat wire, medium knuckle wire and high knuckle wire backings in no way refer to filaments. It is sheer sophistry to assert this as a basis to adopt a new, absurd interpretation in a Final Office Action, whereby "flat filaments" could be interpreted to

include filaments that do not have a flat cross section, particularly in light of the specification and teachings of the present specification that must inform the interpretation. The interpretation is a naked attempt to force the art to fit the rejection when it clearly does not.

VI. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER GASSIER IN VIEW OF STRANDQVIST

Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gassier in view of Strandqvist.

The Office Action again cites Strandqvist as evidence that Gaisser's dryer fabric, this time asserting that "Strandqvist discloses that it is known in the hydroentangling apparatus art to use a support fabric from a papermaking apparatus." This is an oversimplification of Strandqvist. Page 4, lines 7-11 of Strandqvist, cited by the Office Action, states:

The supporting member 12 which supports the fibre web during the hydroentanglement is constituted of a moulded, close-meshed plastic screen, for example the type disclosed in WO 92/1763 or in WO 98/35742, and which according to these documents is utilized as a **base material** for a **press felt** of a paper machine.

However an ordinarily skilled artisan would understand, consistent with the showing above, that Strandqvist shows they cannot. Page 4, lines 7-11 of Strandqvist, cited by the Office Action, states:

The supporting member 12 which supports the fibre web during the hydroentanglement is constituted of a moulded, close-meshed plastic screen, for example the type disclosed in WO 92/1763 or in WO 98/35742, and which according to these documents is utilized as a **base material** for a **press felt** of a paper machine.

Emphasis added. Thus Strandqvist's support member is used as a base material for a press felt on a papermaking machine. As amply explained in the prior responses, Gassier is a **dryer fabric** for a papermaking machine, **not a press felt**. Press felts and dryer fabrics are not interchangeable fabrics on papermaking machines.

Applicants also again note the Gaisser itself teaches away from using dryer fabrics as press felts. On press felts, Gaisser states at column 2, lines 23-29: "These **press felt base fabrics** are preferably woven endless. Due to quite different objectives in designing these fabrics, none of the designs show a structurally stable weave pattern and a projected open area in the range of thirty percent or more as in the case of the present invention." Emphasis added. Thus not only are Gaisser's dryer fabrics too different from press felts to ascribe any inherency on papermaking machines – much less for hydroentangling – but Gassier expressly teaches away from such a combination even within the context of papermaking.

Finally at page 11 the Office Action asserts the reason for the combination is that "it would have been obvious to use the support fabric of Gassier in a hydroentangling apparatus, motivated by a desire to construct a functioning hydroentangling apparatus." The arguments and evidence of record show that even assuming for the sake of argument some areas of overlap, there are significant differences and structural requirements for different kinds of industrial fabrics, depending on the industrial machine upon which they are implemented. In the present case, the evidence shows that hydroentangling fabrics are not equivalent to dryer fabrics, much less "known equivalents." As acknowledged by the Office Action, Strandqvist does not mention the use of rectangular filaments.

Applicants prior responses presented arguments as to the structural differences between Gaisser's papermaking dryer fabric and a hydroentangling support fabric. To review, hydroentangling and papermaking processes and devices have wholly different needs. For a non-limiting example that highlights such difference, paragraph 31 of the publication of the Specification (hereafter the Specification) states:

The fabrics of the invention may be formed as single, double or triple layer weaves.... In such embodiment, the fibers of the nonwoven are supported by the round monofilaments of the forming side while the flat monofilaments promote greater reflective water flow, and therefore greater reflective entanglement energy, the fabric promotes greater entanglement of the fibers making up the nonwoven, and thereby provides for a stronger finished nonwoven. That is, when water is directed at the fabric in a direction perpendicular, or substantially perpendicular to the plane in which the flattened yarns lie, some water will pass through the forming surface layer and intermediate layer, reflect off the wearside layer, and further entangle the fibers. (Emphasis added)

Thus the design of the hydroentangling fabric requires, *inter alia*, permeability, and yet must **reflect** water from hydroentangling jets. All hydroentangling fabrics (1) have permeability and (2) reflect water at its surface and/or layers. Hydroentangling fabrics can comprise one or more layers, and may vary the areas for reflection and permeability, and indeed, one of the improvements of the present fabric with flat filaments is that it allows, in multi-layer fabrics, as explained above reflection at the wearside as well. But every fabric must have permeability and the structure to provide the appropriate reflective water flow to effect entanglement.

Gassier, on the other hand explains how its papermaking fabrics must have different structural qualities. At col. 3, lines 16-19, Gassier states:

A fabric having increased fabric stability in the machine direction is provided yet having a high degree of openness and permeability in a range greater than thirty percent of the total fabric area.

And at col. 4, lines 26-28:

The drying process is outwardly from the heated cylinders through the paper web and through the dryer fabric. Thus sufficient permeability must be had in order to facilitate drying of the fabric.

And at Col. 6, lines 8-11:

Increased structural stability is provided in the machine direction without decrease in the permeability or open area of the fabric.

And at Col. 1, lines 30-36:

For drying purposes, the carrier fabric must have a high degree of openness and air permeability so that sufficient air is delivered through the base fabric and the embossed layer, which is also permeable for drying. Carrier fabric must have sufficient load bearing capability for bearing the loads in the machine direction which are the most severe.

Thus, it is clear that Gassier's highly permeable dryer fabric is in no way designed for hydroentangling. Also, as explained during the prior interview and shown in the references, in hydroentangling, the non-woven web is dry when on the forming fabric; thus drying and pressing are not functions reasons for a combination in hydroentangling. In particular, increasing the surface area is contrary to the need for permeability, and there is no need for reflectivity in a dryer fabric. This evidence has not been addressed.

In order to advance prosecution, as suggested by the Examiner and Supervisory Examiner during the prior interview in this case, Applicants provided above the

numerous advantages offered by the claimed flat filaments, which Applicants submit amply demonstrated the unexpected results of the claimed hydroentangling support fabric.

Applicants also noted that the differences between dryer fabrics and hydroentangling fabrics that the latter are typically less permeable than dryer fabrics, as amply demonstrated by the evidence of the prior responses. For example dryer fabrics generally have permeabilities on the order of 1000-1200cfm (see Gassier at col. 4, lines 50-54), whereas hydroentangling fabrics are less, with the embodiments of the present application described as being greater than 350cfm. Thus while there may putatively be some overlap between, for example, the permeabilities of such fabrics, in view of the other differing requirements of hydroentangling fabrics, such as reflection and entanglement, from dryer fabrics, Applicants again urge that the unexpected results of the claimed flat filaments evinced herein overcome any putative *prima facie* case under 102 or 103. See, *inter alia*, MPEP 2131.03:

In order to anticipate the claims, the claimed subject matter must be disclosed in the reference with "sufficient specificity to constitute an anticipation under the statute." What constitutes a "sufficient specificity" is fact dependent. If the claims are directed to a narrow range, and the reference teaches a broad range, depending on the other facts of the case, it may be reasonable to conclude that the narrow range is not disclosed with "sufficient specificity" to constitute an anticipation of the claims. See, e.g., *Atofina v. Great Lakes Chem. Corp.*, 441 F.3d 991, 999, 78 USPQ2d 1417, 1423 (Fed. Cir. 2006) wherein the court held that a reference temperature range of 100-500 degrees C did not describe the claimed range of 330-450 degrees C with sufficient specificity to be anticipatory; See MPEP 2144.05. "Applicant can rebut a presumption of obviousness based on a claimed invention that falls within a prior art range by showing "(1) [t]hat the prior art taught

away from the claimed invention...or (2) that there are new and unexpected results relative to the prior art." *Iron Grip Barbell Co., Inc. v. USA Sports, Inc.*, 392 F.3d 1317, 1322, 73 USPQ2d 1225, 1228 (Fed. Cir. 2004)."

Thus the overwhelming evidence shows it was not, nor would it have been, "obvious to use the support fabric of Gassier in a hydroentangling apparatus, motivated by a desire to construct a functioning hydroentangling apparatus."

To sum up, throughout prosecution and in the prior response Applicants have provided extensive evidence that:

- Strandqvist's hydroentangling support member, which has no flat filaments, is used as a base material for a press felt on a papermaking machine. As amply explained in the prior responses, Gassier is a **dryer fabric** for a papermaking machine, **not a press felt**. Press felts and dryer fabrics are not interchangeable fabrics on papermaking machines. Gassier is a **dryer fabric** for a papermaking machine, **not a press felt**. Press felts and dryer fabrics are not interchangeable fabrics on papermaking machines.
- Gassier itself teaches away from using dryer fabrics as press felts.
- Even assuming for the sake of argument some areas of overlap, there are significant differences and structural requirements for different kinds of industrial fabrics, depending on the industrial machine upon which they are implemented. In the present case, the evidence shows that hydroentangling fabrics are not equivalent to dryer fabrics, much less "known equivalents."
- Thus the design of the hydroentangling fabric requires, *inter alia*, permeability, and yet must **reflect** water from hydroentangling jets. All hydroentangling fabrics (1) have permeability and (2) reflect water at its surface and/or layers. Every fabric must have permeability and the structure to provide the appropriate reflective water flow to effect entanglement. Gassier, on the other hand explains how its papermaking fabrics must have different structural qualities, including **a high degree of openness and permeability in a range greater than thirty percent** of the total fabric area and structural stability is provided in the machine direction **without decrease in the permeability or open area** of the fabric.
- In hydroentangling, the non-woven web is dry when on the forming fabric; thus drying and pressing are not functions reasons for a combination in hydroentangling. In particular, increasing the surface area is contrary to the need for permeability, and there is no need for reflectivity in a dryer fabric. For example dryer fabrics generally have permeabilities in the on the order of 1000-1200cfm (see Gassier at col. 4, lines 50-54), whereas hydroentangling fabrics are less, with the embodiments of the present application are described as being greater than 350cfm.

At page 25, the Office Action's full response to these remarks is two paragraphs, the first paragraph being repetition of his original rejection, along with a gross simplification of Applicants remarks (i.e.: "the applicant asserts that there is no motivation to use the fabric in a hydroentangling apparatus"). The Office Action then limits his discussion to our argument that "Gassier teaches away from the combination that some prior art press felts are inadequate for use as a dryer felt," stating "the argument is not persuasive because the current rejection teaches that it would have been obvious to use the felt of Gassier as a support fabric in a hydroentangling apparatus."

The Office Action's remarks are not well taken. The Office Action's rejection is based wholly on the predicate that "Strandqvist discloses that it is known in the hydroentangling apparatus art to use a support fabric from a papermaking apparatus" and that they are "substantially identical." Page 11-12 and 25-26 of the Office Action. Strandqvist itself discloses a base structure of a press felt is used in a hydroentangling machine: "The supporting member 12 which supports the fibre web during the hydroentanglement is constituted of a molded, close-meshed plastic screen, for example the type disclosed in WO 92/1763 or in WO 98/35742, and which according to these documents is utilized as a base material for a press felt of a paper machine." Page 4 lines 7-11 of Strandqvist, cited by the Office Action. The Office Action has articulated no reason to use a **dryer fabric** in a hydroentangling apparatus. Applicants clearly argued that Gassier teaches away from using dryer fabrics as press felts **even within the context of papermaking**. The teaching away of Gassier demonstrates that dryer fabrics and press felts are not interchangeable equivalents. As the Office Action

has given no other basis for the combination whatsoever, the argument more than rebuts the Office Action's conclusory remarks that "it would have been obvious to use the support fabric of Gassier in a hydroentangling apparatus, motivated by a desire to construct a functioning hydroentangling apparatus," or that they are "substantially identical."

For these reasons, none of which the Office Action acknowledged or weighed, the rejections on Gassier alone or Strandqvist in view of Gaisser fails under 103. Applicants thus respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections.

VII. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER STRANDQVIST IN VIEW OF LEWIS

Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under 103 over Strandqvist in view of Lewis.

As explained in detail in the prior response, Lewis is a general teaching for a ribbon reinforced composite. The ribbons are shown as a substitute for fibers. See col. 1, lines 35-54 cited by the Office Action. Lewis fails to teach a flat filament. Lewis describes a polymeric composition/matrix which is reinforced with rectangular fibers – the ribbons. The reference is for forming ribbon reinforced composites, not filaments, and not filaments for a fabric. Thus Lewis is wholly deficient for the claimed feature it is cited for. Applicants also showed that an ordinarily skilled artisan would not regard the ribbon as a substitution for Strandqvist's wire, as a wire reinforcement in a screen is not equivalent to a fiber in a polymeric matrix for a composite.

The Office Action's entire response at page 26 is thus: "Lewis discloses that the invention pertains to fibers with a rectangular cross section (col. 1, lines 5-8)." As cited, Lewis states "The invention pertains to polymeric compositions reinforced with fibers

having a substantially rectangular cross-section. Fibers with such a geometric configuration are referred to here as ribbons.” Again, an ordinarily skilled artisan would not regard a ribbon or fiber for reinforcing a polymeric composite as filament for a fabric, even though a filament can be composed of fibers.

For these reasons, the rejection over Strandqvist over Lewis fails under §§ 102 and 103. Applicants thus request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections on this basis.

VIII. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER GREENWAY IN VIEW OF EITHER NOELLE, ZLATKUS OR FAGERHOLM

Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 13, 23, 25-27, 31, and 33-36 are rejected under §103 over Greenway in view of any one of Noelle, Zlatkus or Fagerholm.

As explained in detail in the prior responses, Greenway clearly discloses the use of round wires. Thus again, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the teachings of Gassier with that of Greenway merely because Greenway discloses a hydroentangling ‘module.’ Also, Table I disclosed in col. 5, lines 45-60 of Greenway and cited by the Office Action, shows the following specifications for its forming screen:

TABLE I

Property	Forming Screen Specifications	
	36 × 29 flat	16 × 14 flat
Warp wire - Polyester Round	.0157	.032
Shute wire - Polyester Round	.0157	.035
Weave type	plain mesh	plain mesh
Open area	23.7%	24.9%
Plane difference	—	.008° ± .003
Snag	light	none ± light
Weave tightness (slay)	no angular displacement	no angular displacement
Edges	filled $\frac{1}{2}$ " each side	filled $\frac{1}{2}$ " each side
Seam	invisible/endless	invisible/endless

Greenway also discloses that entangling member 44 in FIG. 4A, which is a 36x29 mesh weave having a 24% void area, is fabricated of polyester warp and shute round wire. (Greenway -- col. 5, lines 14-17). Therefore, Greenway discloses the use of round wires for its forming screen and there is no reason for one skilled in the art to modify the forming wire of Greenway when there is clearly no reason in Greenway to use wires of other shapes.

The deficiencies of Noelle and Zlatkus are outlined above, and for the same reasons, do not cure Greenway's deficiency here. In particular, paragraph [0038] and Zlatkus as discussed above, teach reconfiguring the raised and recessed portions of a fabric to achieve various textures, and not using a flat filament as the Office Action suggests.

Fagerholm, like many of the previous references cited by the Office Action, teaches a fabric for a papermaking machine, and in particular, a dryer fabric. As explained and evidenced in the prior responses, the need for increased stability in higher degree of openness is not an issue in Greenway. Thus while there may putatively be some overlap between, for example, the permeabilities of dryer fabrics and

hydroentangling fabrics, in view of the other differing requirements of hydroentangling fabrics, such as reflection and entanglement, from dryer fabrics, Applicants again urge that the unexpected results of the claimed flat filaments evinced herein overcome any putative *prima facie* case under 103. See MPEP 2144.05. "Applicant can rebut a presumption of obviousness based on a claimed invention that falls within a prior art range by showing "(1) [t]hat the prior art taught away from the claimed invention...or (2) that there are new and unexpected results relative to the prior art." *Iron Grip Barbell Co., Inc. v. USA Sports, Inc.*, 392 F.3d 1317, 1322, 73 USPQ2d 1225, 1228 (Fed. Cir. 2004)."

At page 26, the Office Action responds with reasons to combine from each of Noelle, Zlatkus, Fagerholm, which are addressed in turn.

First the Office Action argues in line with his rejection over Noelle above, that paragraphs [0038], [0092] and [0093] teach using flat filaments to attain a desired nonwoven appearance. As explained in detail above, Noelle teaches a cloth with wire around a drum, and not a hydroentangling support fabric. For the reasons given in more detail above, the evidence of record, including the specification and Noelle itself proves the ordinarily skilled artisans distinguish a support fabric, which takes the form of a belt, from a covering for a drum. As such, an ordinarily skilled artisan would not interpret the term "hydroentangling support fabric," to include a covering for a drum, even adopting the broadest reasonable construction of that term uninformed by the specification, much less when read in light of the specification.

Moreover, Noelle describes its cloth covered drum and "additional" treatment, for the purpose of creating design textures. At paragraph [0034], it states:

[0034] The additional treatment by means of jets which is carried out before the drying of the web is obtained, as mentioned above, by causing it to pass onto the surface of a perforated rotary cylindrical suction drum. In a known way, such a drum consists of a honeycomb structure which is covered with a perforated plate and which rotates about a second hollow fixed coaxial cylindrical drum connected to a partial vacuum source in order to form a suction box below the zones where the water jets act. According to the invention, said drum is covered with a likewise perforated or intrinsically porous structure having raised and recessed zones, this structure preferably consisting of a woven fabric taking the form of a removable sleeve.

[0035] By virtue of such a design, it is therefore easy, simply by changing this sleeve, to modify the appearance and characteristics of the product obtained.

Thus the design of the roll cover for the rotary drum is not to act as a support belt for hydroentangling *per se*, but as a removable sleeve for **an additional step for embossing the web**. An ordinarily skilled artisan would have no reason to import the wire structures of a roll cover into the support fabric, and indeed, Noelle itself shows hydroentangling support fabrics yet in no way indicates that any element of the roll cover, much less the specific wire, should be incorporated into any support fabric. To the contrary, it adds an entirely new step to conventional hydroentangling to achieve its embossing, not reconfiguring a hydroentangling support fabric.

As to each of Fagerholm and Zlatkus, the Office Action simply repeats the rejection, and Applicants thereby reincorporate its response above. On Fagerholm, Applicants note again that the context of the Background discussion is dryer fabrics, and hence there is no reason to combine with Greenway in view of the differences between the fabrics. Indeed, Fagerholm cites a different, contrary reason for using a flat filament to achieve a thinner fabric in the context of a dryer fabric – better contact

with the web to be dewatered (col. 2, lines 13)—whereas in the present invention, it improved release of the fiber web from the hydroentangling fabric after entangling.

For these reasons, the rejection over Greenway in view of any one of Noelle, Zlatkus or Fagerholm fails under § 103. Applicants thus suggest request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections on this basis.

IX. THE CLAIMS ARE PATENTABLE OVER ELSENER IN VIEW OF ANY ONE OF SCHWARTZ, OR WHIGHT

Claims 23, 25-27 and 31 were rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) over Elsener in view of any one of Schwartz, or Whight. Applicants again traverse and request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections.

As the Office Action acknowledges, Elsener is a textile fabric for use in clinical areas or clean rooms. The towel is for drying hands and skin. Specifically, Elsener discloses an absorbent fabric material of synthetic endless fibers, in particular for use in clinical areas and also clean room areas and also in company and public washrooms (Elsener -- Abstract). Therefore, Elsener has absolutely nothing to do with endless or continuous industrial process fabrics whatsoever.

Schwartz relates to a towel apparatus which handles an endless towel within a cabinet and subjects the same to cleaning and drying making use of a low vapor pressure chemical type solvent. (Schwartz -- Abstract). Whight relates to a clean towel presenting machine, which includes an endless web of liquid absorbent material contained in a casing to discontinuously present a clean portion and simultaneously retract an essentially equal used portion through an intake slot, a cleaning liquid tank and a heater to dry and sterilize the web. (Whight -- Abstract).

In view of the extensive discussions of hydroentangling fabrics above and in prior responses, it almost goes without saying that an ordinarily skilled artisan would not look to hand towels for teachings on industrial process belts. Similarly, the art is in no way analogous to hydroentangling fabrics.

Moreover, Applicants have repeatedly referred to Exhibits A-C, submitted in the Amendment and Response dated April 3, 2009, which discuss, in general, the type of fabrics used in a hydroentangling process. Applicants referred in particular to, for example the photographs of Figures 5-8 of Exhibit A (showing magnified photographs of 10 – 100 mesh forming belts at 50 g/m² and 100 g/m² webs) and Figures 2a to 2c of Exhibit B (showing spunlace support wire). The Exhibits show that Elsener's, Schwartz's, and Whight's hand drying towels are not hydroentangling support fabrics and such towels could in no way be used a hydroentangling fabric.

Applicants also amended the claims to recite that the fabric includes "the mechanical properties and structural strength to reflect liquid from the hydroentangling apparatus." As proof as to what an ordinarily skilled artisan would understand about such mechanical properties and structural strength, Applicants again refer to column 2 lines 25 to column 4, line 3 of U.S. Patent 6,163,943 (the '943 patent"), incorporated by reference at paragraph 12 of the published application. The '943 patent turn refers to CA patent no 841,938 (see '943 patent at col. 3, lines 54-56). Applicants also submitted U.S. 4,967,456. The evidence shows that hydroentangling apparatuses "jetting water supplied at pressures of 200 to 2000 pounds per square inch (psi)." CA 841,938. (See also US 4,967,456: "First and second stage enhancement is preferably effected by columnar fluid jets which impact the fabric at pressures within the range of 200 to 3000

psi and impart a total energy to the fabric of approximately 0.10 to 2.0 hp-hr/lb.") Hand towels and the like cannot stand up to such pressures.

The Office Action has ignored all this evidence, save at page 23, where the Office Action proffers that Applicants have failed to provide evidence that a hand towel cannot reflect columnar fluid jets which impact the fabric at pressures within the range of 200 to 2000/3000 psi and impart a total energy to the fabric of approximately 0.10 to 2.0 hp-hr/lb, while at the same time maintaining that any attempt to incorporate such features into the claims would render them indefinite. Applicants have already shown in detail that these properties are inherent to hydroentangling fabrics, and that the specification incorporates the references showing this into its disclosure – although this is not necessary for support. It is unreasonable to require that Applicants prove that utterly non-analogous art – hand towels – renders any aspect of a hydrogenating fabric for a hydroentangling apparatus obvious, especially when the Office Action has given no reason for such an assertion except that hand towels are “substantially identical,” or that “it is within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known shape on the basis of its suitability and desired characteristics.” See pages 21-22 of the Office Action.

It is well established that non-analogous art cannot be considered pertinent prior art under § 103 and therefore cannot be relied upon as a "basis for rejection of an applicant's invention." See M.P.E.P. § 2141.01(a) (quoting *In re Oetiker* , 977 F.2d 1443, 1446 (Fed. Cir. 1992)). The determination as to whether a reference is analogous art is two fold. First, it must be decided if the reference is within the field of the inventor's endeavor. If it is not, it must then be determined whether the reference is

"reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned."

In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d at 1446. The Federal Circuit has held: "A reference is reasonably pertinent if, even though it may be in a different field from that of the inventor's endeavor, it is one which, because of the matter with which it deals, logically would have commanded itself to an inventor's attention in considering his problem." *In re Clay*, 966. F.2d 656, 659 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In the present case, the Elsener, Schwartz, and Whight references do not satisfy the above well-established test of a reference falling into the category of analogous art. Moreover, it is clear that the matters with which Elsener, Schwartz, and Whight deal would not logically have commanded themselves to the instant inventors' attention in considering any problem to be solved for hydroentangling fabrics, much less those that the present inventor's were focused on. As such, this rejection should be withdrawn as well.

In short, Applicants have provided a raft of evidence which the Office Action has simply ignored. Moreover, the Office Action has also failed to address the arguments showing that the references are directed to non-analogous art, which is plain. The Office Action's rebuttal is to rely on his 112 rejections, which is improper in an art rejection, and to allege "applicant fails to provide sufficient evidence that the fabric cannot withstand the claimed pressure."

With all due respect to the Office Action, it is absurd to base the rejection of a claim that unambiguously recites an industrial belt on the premise that a hand towel can be used as a support fabric for an industrial machine. In view of the fact that the Office Action has outright refused to consider or comment on the ample evidence Applicants

have provided in a more than reasonable attempt to address this extremely non-analogous and irrelevant art, Applicants regard it as unfair to provide still more absent some consideration of that which Applicants have already submitted.

As nothing in the art of record cures the deficiencies as against the independent claims, Applicants urge these claims are in condition for allowance, and respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections in the present case.

X. DEPENDENT CLAIMS

As nothing in the cited art of record cures the deficiencies of the art as applied to independent claims 1 and 23, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections.

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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all of the claims in this application are patentable over the prior art, and early and favorable consideration thereof is solicited.

In the event that the Examiner disagrees with any of the foregoing comments concerning the disclosures in the cited prior art, it is requested that the Examiner indicate where in the reference, there is the basis for a contrary view.

Please charge any fees incurred by reason of this response and not paid herewith to Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

If any issues remain, or if the Examiner has any further suggestions, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the telephone number provided below. The Examiner's consideration of this matter is gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,
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